NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GOR DON BENNETT. SDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING executed with meatness, cheapness and des-ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

RIM OS GAPDEN, Breadway-Young HENGLER ON THE BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-A New Way to

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Six Degrees Oning-By the Wood & Marsh Juveniles. WOOD'S MINSTERLS, 444 Broadway-Ermiopian Min-

ERLIER'S EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway—Birlical and

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, 497 Broadway-Valuable

New York, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. Cunard mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, w teave this port to-morrow, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be

in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

-Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
do. 8 Place de la Bourse.

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do 7 Rumford street.

do 7 Rumford street. The contents of the European edition of the HERAL embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

Our correspondence from Paris, and the extracts which we give from the English and French journals in reference to the differences between Great Britain and the United States, will be read with inherest. Whatever turn these difficulties may take, seems to be the prevailing opinion in France that its government should take no other part in them n that of offering its friendly mediation. The idea is universally scouted that, in the event of a war between the two countries, France should in any more active way lend her support to Great Britain. The French Emperor has been heard to declare that there is no possibility of such a contest at pre sent; but he has, nevertheless, given orders that a trigate of war should be despatched to the Central American coast, to be kept there en surveillance. We translate a remarkable article from the Assem blee Nationale on the questions at issue between thi country and Great Britain. It reproduces some of the views frequently expressed by us in reference to the absurdity of England charging us with filibustering tendencies, when her policy and practice for centuries have been of that character. The entente cordiale has evidently not blinded the French to the pharisaical pretences of their English allies.

The news by the Atlantic had the effect vesterday to check sales of cotton, which were confined to about 800 and 900 bales in lots, closing at prices which afforded no just criterion of the state of the market so far as quotations were concerned. Holders remained strong in their views, while buyers seemed unwilling to enter the market freely withou some concession in their favor. Though the receipts of flour the past week from the interior amounted to 89,550 barrels, wheat to 270,364 bushels, and corn to 237,444 bushels, yet the foreign news had a tendency to advance prices. Flour advanced, for common and medium to good and extra grades, and especially for Ohio and Indiana brands, from 103 a 15c. per barrel, and on some lines of a particular brand, to fill an immediate order for shipment, 20c per barrel advance was obtained. The market for Canadian and Southern, though firm, especially for the latter, was less excited. Prime wheat was scarce and firm, while common and medium qualitions having been made in Western varieties. Corn was from 1c. a 2c. per bushel higher. Pork was firmer, with sales of mess at \$19 37, and at the close none of consequence could be bought under \$19 50. Lard was firmer with sales of barrels at 11%. Cof. fee was quiet: 1 000 mats Java were sold at 141c. Freights were steady, with pretty free engagement of breadstuffs to British ports. Whiskey advanced to 31c per gallon.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Toombs gave notice of another plan for the pacification of Kansas. He proposes to have a census taken of the population of the Territory, a registration of voters for the protection of the freedom of the ballot box, and an election of delegates to a convention to form a con stitution, preparatory to the admission of Kansas as a State, as early as practicable. Mr. Evans made a speech in vindication of South Carolina's revolutionary exploits and in reply to Mr. Sumner. In the House, in accordance with previous arrangement, Territorial business was taken op. The bill providing for the survey of the southern boundary of Kansas was passed. The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State government was sidered. Pending an amendment requiring Oregon to have a population equal to the ratio of representation established by the last census, the

House adjourned. Ex-President Fillmore is just now a lion among she Know Nothings. Yesterday his quarters at the St. Nicholas were besleged by his admirers from early morning until long after the hour when honest people ought to be abed. In seference to the current report that he would withdraw his name from the Presidential canvass, Mr. Fillmore stated to one of the committee men who waited upon him that it was his determination to stand by the American party; "and until that party sees fit to withdraw my name,"said he. "it will not be withdrawn." The public reception comes off to-day, when a procession will escort the guest of the city to the City Hall, where he will remain until two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the congratulations of his fellow citizens.

The Spanish steamship Iajaro del Oceano, from Havana, 19th inst., bound to Cadiz, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings no news of importance The second annual regatta of the Empire City and Metropolitan Clubs came off yesterday at Har lem. The weather was in every respect suitable to the occasion, and the attendance of spectators the largest ever present at any similar spectacle in our waters. For the champion race there were four entries, but owing to two of the boats turning the stake boat wrong the judges decided that the Ame rica, rowed by Mr. Stephen Roberts, was entitled to the first prize (\$50), and the Adopted Citizen, rowed by Mr. Peter Fay, to the second prize (\$20). A full

where in our columns. The Republican Central Committee of this city met last night and endorsed the nomination of Fremont and Dayton, and the piatform on which they stand. Arrangemen's were also made for a grand ratification meeting at the Tabernacle next Wed-

account of the reports of the day may be found else-

needsy evening.

The violent thunder sterm of Sunday afternoon caused more damage than was at first supposed. Several buildings in this city were struck by light ning, and a woman was killed in Brooklya from the same cause. Throughout portion. of New Jersey considerable damage was done. An account of the disasters is given in another solumn.

The Presidency. The Foreign Policy of Mr.

One of our Wall street cotemporaries, ambitious, perhaps, of that important distinction which every paper setting itself up as the regular democratic organ of this city has suffered, comes magnanimously to the relief of Mr. Buchanan. from his Ostend manifesto, and undertakes an exposition in behalf of his foreign policy of the most amiable, conciliatory and pacific character. In this singular explanation of the sound conservatism of the Cincinnati nominee, and the position which he occupies, we have a lame apology of special pleading for the Cincinnati platform, followed by the strongest assurances to the Wall street brokers, that Mr. Buchanan's elegant letter of acceptance is an ark of perfect safety against all possible contingencies of danger.

But what is the real value of this velvety letter upon which such great stress is laid Substantially it is but the acceptance of he Cincinnati nomination and the resolutions annexed. It is such a letter as would most probably have been written by Mr. Douglas, or Gen. Quitman, or by Mr. Soulé himself, or any other man, conservative or filibuster, selected as the Presidential candidate of the great democratic party. It is intended for peaceable people, and to quiet them. It is full of generalities and pleasing declarations signifying, in fact, little or nothing. In a word, as the key to the foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan, our Wall street cotem porary gives this letter entirely too much importance. We are not to look for the real adminis trative opinions or purposes of Mr. Buchanan in this polite and charming paper for the campaign. When the lion would be amiable his claws are always concealed. We must go to the history. the official acts, the repeated and deliberate opinions, and the political antecedents and associations of Mr. Buchanan as the data for our judgment of both his domestic and his foreign policy. We do not say this from any feeling of hostility to Mr. Buchanan, nor with any view to contribute to his defeat; for we presume that he will be elected without much difficulty, considering the senseless distractions and divisions among the opposition ranks. We are, however, by no means disposed to see the nominee of the democracy extolled in one quarter as a filibuster, and in another as a model of peace and Christian charity. He is with the filibusters or against them. Give us his history, his acts, his opinions and the platform upon which he declares himself to stand and we shall be able to understand his position without the aid of an interpreter.

For the last two or three years Mr. Buchanan

has filled the responsible office of our Minister to England; and it is scarcely necessary here to say that through the whole of this interval he has been charged with the most delicate and important negotiations. But it is equally notorious that during these three years o busy correspondence with the British government, Mr. Buchanan, supported and strengthened by Messrs. Pierce and Marcy, instead of settling the Central American dispute or the Crampton embroglio, only aggravated the causes of quarrel, in both cases, to the fighting point, and returned home with the question of "Will there be war ?" the prevailing inquiry on both sides the Atlantic. It may be said that Mr. Buchanan was hampered by the administration, and that his own views and inclinations were constantly arrested and countermanded by his instructions from Washington. But this plea is hardly admissable in the case of Mr. Buchanan. Unquestionably his nstructions harmonized with his own views, or he would, or should, have thrown up his commission. He is no young neophyte in public affairs, to play the part of a mere schoolboy. There was a sympathy of some sort, or a desirable object, common to the President, the Premier and the Minister, or they could never have jogged along for three years so comfortably together, albeit they were on the downhill road to universal war. Mr. Buchanan, therefore, must share in the responsibilities of the administration, touching our relation with England, and the critical pass in which we now find them. The moment that Mr. Souls was convinced that there could be no harmony between his Spanish policy and that of Secretary Marcy, that moment our high spirited Minister to Spain threw up his appointment. Marcy's letter upon that Ostend manifesto was enough for Soul ; but it was not so with Mr. Buchanan, whose name is the first appended to that document. He accepted the rebuke without recanting the act, and returned to his post at London, as ready to filibuster there in obedience to Mr. Pierce, as at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle in defiance of Marcy. No Wall street apologist or party organ can do away with this record of established facts.

If we are not mistaken, that Ostend manifesto was designed as a coup d' tat against the Secretary of State, and if our memory be not at fault, such men as Cushing, Jeff. Davis, Forney, Soulé and others, bent upon a filibustering foray, were concerned in the plot. Had Marcy quailed before that Ostend conference, and accepted their manifesto as the policy of the administration, doubtless at this moment we should be enjoying the exciting luxury of a war, by land and sea, against the combined powers of England, France and Spain, from Canada to Cuba, and all over the globe. It is to Marcy that we are indebted for the rejection of that Ostend firebrand. As far as the name and influence of Mr. Buchanan could go, the Ostend programme was declared the policy of our government, the policy of strong arm, the policy of settling the Cuba question as William the Conqueror settled his dispute concerning the crown of England. This has been the filibuster's policy from the time of the first great overland expedition of the ancient Israelites down to the late East India annexation of the kingdom of Oude by Lord Dalhousie. But for the interposition of our hard-headed, self-willed Secretary Marcy. this same policy would have been adopted as the rump card of our administration from Cincinnati. To the extent of Mr. Buchanan's authority as an America Minister abroad, this policy, we repeat, was adopted; nor have we had the slightest intimation from Mr. Buchanan, direct or indirect, that he has repented of, or changed his views upon, this subject. It cannot be questioned that with the filibusters at Cincinnati the Ostend manifesto was the crowning glory and the manifest destiny " of "Pennsylvania's favorite

son."
The Cincinnati platform harmonizes with this filibustering music. It plays the same overture to the same bloody drama of glory, fire, sword and desolation. Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance, and in the domestic quiet of his retirement at Wheatland, gently covers over the rough and forbidding features of this grizzly and ruffianly looking Cincinnati platform. The ruffian, however, is still behind the veil, Mr. Buchanan accepts him, and for this campaign they are linked arm and arm together. Suppose that in good faith the sage of Wheatland had resolved upon the saving policy of "peace ar.d good will to men" the wide world everwhat security have we, recurring to that Ostend manifesto, against the return of the same malign influences with his departure for the White House? If a half dozen, more or less, mischievous and restless spirits, anxious to

____ Cry havec, and let slip the dogs of wa could so overcome all sense of right, dignity justice, magnanimity, and decorum in the mind of Mr. Buchanan, at Ostend and Aixla-Chapelle as to secure the weight of his name to their doom's day" proclamation, what guarantee have we against these evil spirits when they shall surround him in shoals at Washington backed up, as they will be, by his additional endorsement of the Cincinnati platform?

The simple truth is, that Mr. Buchanan is na turally a cautious, conservative and moderate man; but he is also an amiable man, amiable and tractable to the immediate influences around him The events we have detailed show that he may be moulded and wielded by these influences, be they wholesome or pernicious; and the great fear is that the bad advisers who held him by the button at Ostend will still be found the closest to his ear at Washington. Had he a tithe of the moral courage and positive individuality of Andrew Jackson or Henry Clay, we might contemplate his election with perfect composure and security; but where years and experience have failed to establish a self-relying character, we may well be allowed our misgivings. So, too may the filibusters be excused their belief that the election of the Cincinnati candidate will be the inauguration of their Cincinnati platform.

The Sober, Second Thought in England. On reading carefully the fles of the British ournals brought by the At'antic, one perceived that the English have arrived at their sober, econd thought on the American question sooner than had been expected. Though they were universally satisfied that Mr. Crampton had been dismissed, they had no official knowledge of the fact. The Asia, which carried out the despatch, also carried out the confident assertion of our correspondent that the dismissal would take place, but nothing more; yet, still, the British public took it so thoroughly for granted, that by the time the official news reaches them it will be

Let us, in the first place, congratulate the world on the absolute certainty of the maintenance of peace. There have been times when great nations have gone to war for less than the dismissal of a minister. It has happened more than once that-some unerpected event happening to arouse public feeling during the pendency of delicate negotiations-he peace of the world has been disturbed on nore slender pretexts than now exist for a tiird British war. An example which all but Englishmen will admit to be in point occurred two years ago, when the destruction of the Turkish leet at Sinope aroused a feeling in England which compelled the Aberdeen Ministry to declare var against its will. A similar accident happening in Central Americaand the affair of the Orizala and Eurydice warned us to prepare for some such-might, at one moment, have led to equally disastrous results here. Let us be thankful that the departure of Mr. Crampton has removed one chance of colliion by damming up one wellspring of bitterness. And let us also be grateful to the English for having the sense to see-they could hardly yet be expected to have the abnegation to confess hat Mr. Crampton's dismissal was right and proper, and that it ought not to interrupt amicable relations between the countries.

In course of time, when the asperities of the moment have been smoothed down, the English will be candid enough to acknowledge that the American government, however tardily, has really pursued the course best calculated to preserve the peace between the countries; and that however grateful it might be to the wounded present British Ministry, to put the United States in national coventry as a punishment for their forwardness, the best, the most sensible, the only practical course is to draw the pen through the Crampton account, and simply begin a new one. We have every confidence that this will be the course adopted. Mr. Dallas will not probably be dismissed-though journals in the confidence of the ministry, like the Times and the Economist, have said he would. A new man will be sent heresome such statesman as the Earl of Elgin-in whose pacific tendencies every confidence can be placed, and who shall not be liable, as his predecessor was, either to misrepresent facts in his official correspondence, or to forget the respect due to the government to which he was accredited. And on this side of the water-whatever party or whatever men happen to be in the ascendant at the time-we can vouch for it that the new British Minister will be received here with a cordiality as warm as his prededecessor's departure was obscure.

England, it seems, has many lessons yet to learn in reference to this country; the Crampton case still leaves her education incomplete in this particular. It is not true, as the Euglish suppose, that the "ruling classes" in this country are riot ous, noisy mobe, who clamor for war with England. The class in this country which keeps alive the cry for war with England is mostly composed of persons who have brought their anti-English spirit across the ocean with them; they compose the merest fraction of the people; their influence is absolutely nothing; they are allowed to write and allowed to speak just as they please, because the laws of this land and the temper of this people tolerate no restrictions on writing and speaking : but so far from leading the American mind they owe to the large spirit of American liberality alone the license of foolish speech on which they live. Among the masses of this country there is a deep rooted, steady attachment to peace. Americans do not generally believe-it must be confessed-that they have been well treated by England. They do not think the English have ever been disposed to deal fairly by them from the days of 1776 to the present time. They are under the impression that the English judge them and theirs in a mean. narrow-minded, jealous spirit. And if this impression be ill founded, as no doubt it is in some respects, it must be admitted that it derives a color of plausibility from the language and conduct of Englishmen here: every body cannot be expected to know that the Englishmen who come here to do business are generally poor specimens of their race. But in spite of all this, the feeling of this country is for peace. All our interests are for peace. All our wishes, our aims, our hopes are for peace. War-unless it be a war with some power so insignificant as to be not dangerous-is, of all possible events, the one that would do us most injury. And therefore it

is safe to say that of all nations in the world this

the one that would submit to most inconvenience -as it has done in times past-before it would go to war with any one.

It will be well for the British to convince themselves of this, as in the event of future disputes a knowledge of our pacific disposition would no doubt relieve them from the necessity of assuming a belligerent tone in fancied self-defence. Let them thoroughly understand that we do not desire, do not intend to go to war with themunless we are driven to it-either on the Crampton question, or on the Central American ques tion, or on any other question. What we want is to buy and sell with them, not to cut their throats. The United States-being, or considering themselves, a first class Power-would, of course, sacrifice no right for the sake of peace. But, unless the character of their people has vastly changed of late, they are so conscious of the folly and mischief of war, and of the invaluable advantages of peace, that there are very few affronts they would not swallow, at least for a considerable period of time, before they would plunge the nation into hostilities. The rise in stocks in Wall treet yesterday shows how the feeling runs there. Ignorance of the London Press in Regard to

A merican Politics. The London Times, in one of its recent articles, takes to task that portion of the American peo ple who sit still amid our political struggles and permit themselves to be governed, or jeoparded or ruined, as the case may be, by those who make politics their business and their trade. We hear, says the Times, of a large class of Americans, intellectual, wealthy, and refined, who take little or no part in the management of public affairs; content to utter a negative now and then, but rarely rising to affirmative action. This the Times considers a cause of just reproach, and it feels itself called upon to administer a few words of admonition to those who are so insensible to their political duties.

That there is much truth in this we cannot but admit, yet the Times does not think as deeply or philosophize as profoundly on this subject as it

might.
It is the fault of all English statesmen and politicians that they look upon government as the end of civilization, and not its instrument. The possession of its offices is with them the real object of all just and noble ambition, and all the policy of parties, and all the progress of events are subordinated, if possible, to getting a foothold near the throne, or, in other words, becoming the government This is, then, the idea of government in England -the possession of the executive authority, generally sought for by men of noble birth, great inheritances and commanding talents. From this limited class England derives her political guardians, and the people at large, as voters, have but little opportunity of changing them. Here and there a popular triumph resounds through the land, and has its effect on some particular measure, but the government-the machine-remains in form and peculiarity the same. It is the power of ruling, not the result, which influences English politics.

Quite different is it with us under our institu tions. So precise are the terms of our national and State constitutions, that there can be but very little variation in the conduct of public affairs. It was De Tocqueville, we believe, who remarked on the great sameness which prevailed in the public character of our Presidents. They seemed to have put him in mind of that antiquated system of landscape gardening,

Where every alley is its brother, And half the platfor but reflects the other. And, indeed, when we look back at the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Adams, they appear very much alike in tone and manner. We almost forget the order in which they succeeded each other. We defy any one, on the instant, to name their Secretaries correctly.

The constitution has been the bed of Procrustes: those officials who were too long for it had to be shortened; those who were too short have been stretched out. Thus their stature h alike. It is not, then, the government, nor the man at its helm, which fixes exclusively the attention of

the American people. If we are protected in our private rights, we may enjoy liberty and pursue happiness undisturbed by tyranny: we have gained precisely and exactly what we wanted to obtain from government. If we may tranquilly follow our tastes and undisturbed enjoy the blessings which God and nature offer us, this is proof enough that we have as much government as is necessary, and our object, to do with as little as possible, is attained.

If the large, perhaps the largest, portion of our population are indifferent to the passing elections, it is because they realize the assurance that there is a great uniformity, of necessity, in the administration of our laws, and that one set of men in power are very like those who have gone before them. It is the confidence we have in the surviving of our constitutional authority over temporary clamor which prevents so many from taking an active part in politics. For, out of twenty-four millions of people there are only about three millions and a quarter of voters, and out of these, two hundred thousand briefless lawyers and idlers, without business, control the result; and those who do not vote are quite as happy and as valuable citizens as those who rush noisily to the polls without these convictions of permanence and security. The American people are ready enough, notwithstanding, to act upon emergencies, and with a vigor which no

mere party combination can resist. Thus, when the administration of John Quincy Adams became distasteful to the people, because they considered he had obtained his election by an unfair coalition in the House, Gen. Jackson, a new man, totally unconnected with any party, was elected to succeed him almost by acclamation When Mr. Van Buren's administration became disastrous in consequence of the effect of his measures on the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, General Harrison was taken from his farm and placed in the chair of state by an overwhelming majority. Gene ral Taylor was also carried into the Presidency in the face of official patronage and every existing combination; and so even now, if Mr. Pierce had been re-nominated it is believed he could not carry a single State. Or, if the opponents of the present administration had a common bond of union, the defeat of the Cincinnati candidate would be beyond a doubt.

Therefore we say again the Times does not understand the philosophy of the case, and we have, we think, explained it.

But although we have this confidence in the patriotism and determination of even the most quiet and passive of our population, and know that when they move they are a perfect cataract bearing away forever all that impedes the major tic flow of the great stream of liberty, nevertheless it is the duty of the independent press not to is in fact, the most conservative, and very likely relax its vigilance. It must do its duty, watch

the rising and the falling of the current of time and events, and announce them like faithful sentinels, to those who repose so happily and so contentedly along their shore.

KANSAS BILLS .- Both houses of Congress are at length fairly convinced that the case of Kansas requires a good deal of patching. One member of the House has introduced a bill to annex the disputed territory to Nebraska; Mr. Seward, of the Senate, proposes the admission of Kansas as a free State without further delay; Mr. Crittenden humanely proposes that the fighting abolition squatters and the border ruffians be placed under the rigid and excellent discipline of General Scott; and lastly, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, moves for a census of Kansas, with a view to her admission as a State. If Mr. Toombs can accomplish this scheme of his, and secure the admission of Kansas before October, either as a free State or as a slave State, it will have an astonishing effect on the pacification of the whole country. Otherwise, there is danger that the border ruffianism of Kansas may be diffused through the States. We have had a touch of it at Washington already; and if Kansas is kept open and in a state of civil and military anarchy, the contagion may become universal. Let the plan, therefore, of Mr. Toombs be tried. Take a census of Kansas, let the people call a convention, let the bona fide voters be protected, and slavery or no slavery, let the new State come in. If the South are willing, why should the North object, boasting as they do a large majority of the actual settlers?

THE FILLMORE PROCESSION .- The reception and impromptu procession got up on Sunday night in honor of the arrival of Mr. Fillmore, enthusiastic and noisy as it was, does not suffice. He is to have another. The Committee of the Corporation were busy all day yesterday arranging t. Alderman Briggs particularly distinguishing himself as usual. If the worthy ex-President is allowed sufficient time to read two or three of the morning papers he will probably exercise the wise discretion of declining to be exhibited as proposed; or would it not be well to have this Fillmore procession and the grand Fremont ratification meeting called together in the Park at the same time? What says Mr. Briggs? What says Mr. Van Riper, of the late Fillmore National Club? He ought to wait upon the ex-President officially without further delay. Mr. Fillmore is

COL. BENTON PAIRLY CORNERED AT LAST .-Concluding, no doubt, that the nomination of Col. Fremont at Philadelphia, as a candidate for the Presidency, was out of the range of probable events, Col. Benton, in Missouri, took the stump for Buchanan in advance of the Philadelphia nomination. Now the question is, what will Benton do, his favorite son-in-law being the anti-democratic nominee? Will he stick to the democracy or come over to Fremont? We ask for information of Mr. Merriam, the clerk of the weather.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington. GEN. SMITH'S MISSION TO KANSAS—MARCY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. BUCHANAN ON THE SUBJECT OF PREE SHIPS MAKE FREE GOODS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1856.

Gen. Smith left last evening for Philadelphia, but will return in a day or two, when his instructions will be completed, and he will preceed immediately to Kansas. He eventually supersedes Col. Summer, from the fact that he is senior officer. Col. Sumner will, I understand, remain in command of a portion of the troops.

As the new maritime law of Europe is attracting some

attention, I send you Secretary Marcy's instruction Mr. Buchanan on the subject of "Free ships free goods:"-

Mr. Buchanan on the subject of "Free ships free goods:"—

Mr. Buchanan on the subject of "Free ships free goods:"—

Mr. MARCY TO MR. BUCHANAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINATON, August 7, 1854.

Sir:—The government of the United States, as you are aware, has strenuously contended for the doctrine that free ships make free goods, contraband articles excepted. There is not, I believe, a maritime power which has not incorporated it in some of its tradles: but Great Britain, which is the most considerable of them, has constantly refused to regard it as a rule of international law. Her Admiralty courts have rejected it, and ours have followed after them. When Great Britain and France, at the commencement of the present war with Russia, agreed to act upon that principle for the time belong, this government believed that a lair occasion was presented for obtaining the general consent of commercial nations to recognize it as a principle of the law of nations.

An intimation of a wish on the part of the United States to accomplish this object was conveyed to Mr. Seymour, our Minister to Russia, and by him made known to the government of that country. The Emperor very promptly furnished his representative here with full power to make a convention on the subject. One was entered into on the 25th of that month.

By direction of the President, I herewith send you a more of a similar convention to be proposed to her Bri-

on the 25th of that month.
By direction of the Freeident, I herewith send you a
projet of a similar convention to be proposed to her Britamic Majesty's government. France, as well as other
powers, will also be invited to enter into the same arrangement.
With a view to prevent delays and embarrassment, the

rangement.

With a view to prevent delays and embarrassment, the proposed egreement embraces but two rules. First—That free ships make free goods, except articles contraband of war; and, second, that the property of neutrals, not being contraband, found on enemies' vessels, shall be exempted from confiscation. This latter rule is not, like the first, contested; yet there is an obvious propriety in embracing both in the same arrangement. Were it emitted, it might be again questioned, in consequence of the establishment of the principle that the neutral sign protects the property under it. An attempt might be made to infer from that principle that the flag determined the character of the property under it.

I do not apprehend any serious opposition to the proposed convention except from Great Britain. But for her resistance to the principle that the neutral flag protects property which it covers, if it be not contraband, it would long ago have been regarded as a well established rule of international law. She has impliedly admitted its justice by adopting it as the guide of her conduct in the present war. If it is fair towards neutrals to act upon it now, it will be difficult for her to devise good reasons for not observing it in all future wars. I am confident you will be

war. If it is an towns neutron to act upon a new will be difficult for her to devise good reasons for not observing it in all future wars. I am confident you will be able to overcome any reluctance on the part of the government of Great Britain to adopt it as a rule of international law.

With this instruction you will receive the President's full power to conclude the proposed convention.

lude the proposed convention.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

The Sentiud will not be issued to morrow. It is said to be either sick or dead, from the neglect of certain friends who so ardeatly supported it immediately previous to the nomination of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Keist was prevented from replying to Mr. Burling me to-day, owing to the debate in the House being strictly confined to the Territorial business pending, and objections being raised to his doing so by his political riend Richardson

Cricket Match at Utlen. UTICA, N. Y., June 23, 1956.

At the cricket match here to-day, between the Alban and Utica clubs. Albany, in the first innings, got thirt runs, and Utica fifty-seven. Albany, in the second innings, with three wickets to go down, got seventy-sizurus. The match will be resumed to morrow.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1856.
Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania fives, 83; Reading Rail
ond, 45½; Long Island, 13½; Morris Canal, 14½; Penn
ylvania Railroad, 47¼.

Flour-Deil and Jower; sales 600 bbls. at \$4 87 a \$5 ft Flour—Dell and lower; sales 600 bbls. at \$4 87 a \$5 for cermon to fency Indiana, Wisconsin and Jowa, and \$5 for cheise Illinois. Wheat—In fair request; 19,000 bushels sold at \$6c. for grown Ohio, \$1 10 for Illinois winter, and \$1 30 for prime white Canadian. Corn—in good demand; sound, which is scarce, 10,000 bushels sold at \$6c. a \$6c., delivered. Ryc.—Sales 4,000 bushels, at \$64c., to arrive. Whiskey \$26c. Canal reights—Corn 14c.; wheat, 15c., to New York. Receipts of the forty-eight hours ending at noon to-day—10,405 bbls. flour; 27,330 bushels wheat; \$4,400 bushels corn. Canal exports in the same time—1,030 bbls. flour; 8,473 bushels wheat; and 93,835 bushels corn.

bushels corn.

Oswgoo, June 23—6. P. M.

The advance in freights has a tendency to check shipping demand for grain.

Sales Canadian spring wheat at \$1.22\frac{1}{2}\$. Corn—Sales 19,000 bushels, now on the canal, and to be defivered in New York, at \$3\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\$. Care Sales \$600\$ bushels at \$67c\$. Freights firm; 16c. for wheat and 14c. for corn to New York.

Lake imports to day—1,600 bbs. flour, 66,000 bushels wheat, 5,000 do. ryc, 7,000 do. cats. Canal exports—3,000 bbs. flour, 68,000 bushels wheat, 20,000 do. corn, 2,000 ryc.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1856. DR. BOYLB AND THE SUMNER CASE.

Mr. Fish, (national) of N. Y., presented a letter from George Sumner, brother of Senator Sumner. It states that the impression which might be drawn from Doctor

Mr. Frst, (national) of N. Y., presented a letter from George Summer, brother of Senator Summer. It states that the impression which might be drawn from Doctor Boyle's letter, that the latter was dismissed from his attendance upon Mr. Summer on account of the character of his testimony before the House Committee, was unfounded, as he did not know at the time that Dr. Boyle was dismissed what his testimony before the committee was. Senator Summer was suffering from high fever, with his pulse at one hundred and four, and Dr. Perry being willing to take charge of the case, Dr. Boyle's services wereno'longer required.

IRE PACIFICATION OF KANSAS.

Mr. TOONES, (national) of Ga., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to take the census of Kansas, toprotect the exercise of the elective franchise in that Territory, and to provide for calling a Convention to form acconstitution, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union. Mr. Toombs desired to have some complete and final measures adopted for pacification in that Territory. In order to effect this the census should first botaken. This would take away all motive for either section of the Union to attempt to force people into Kansas and thereby endanger the peace of the country, in order to promote a sectional advantage by having institutions made for the people of the Territory by a population who have no interest in the question. The bill also proposes to protect the freedom of the ballot box, and to that end submits such questions to five commissioners o be selected by the President, who shall cause an enumeration to be made, for the purpose, first, of having a proper distribution of representation, so as to give fair and equal representation to the population very unequally distributed over the Territory; and secendly, for the purpose of having a registry of all bona fide inhabitants of the Territory. The bill provides that all male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age shall be registered as legal voters, and Kansas, they shall proceed forthw

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., explained the error in the Globe report of his speech, of which Mr. Butler complained on Thursday. It occurred in consequence of his being absent from the city and leaving another person to read the proof sheets. The error did not occur in the uttered remarks.

NORTH CAROLINA VINDICATED.

Mr. EVANS, (dem) of S. C., replied to Mr. Sumner's remarks on South Carolina, vindicating her Revolutionary and defending her domestic institutions.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, June 23, 1856.

This week being set apart, by previous agreement, for the consideration of Territorial business, the bill to authorize the President to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas to be surveyed and marked was passed.

Mr. Wareman, (nigger worshipper) of N. Y., gave notice of intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the act of 1818, prohibiting the introduction or importation of slaves.

The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a constitution and State government was considered. It is the same as that heretofore passed by the House, but lost in the Senate, for want of time.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., proposed an amendment, requiring Oregon to have a population equal to the ratio of representation established under the last United States census.

A debate ensued, involving the question whether such

census.

A debate ensued, involving the question whether such a restriction should be imposed upon new States.

Adjourned.

Reception of Mr. Fillmore.

The committee appointed to extend a welcome to Mr. Fillmone on behalf of Philadelphia are to meet at the Astor House, New York, at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning.

BINGHAMOS, June 23, 1856.
One hundred guns were fired here this morning, in honor of the arrival of Millard Fillmore. Deaths by Drowning.

Bosron, June 23, 1856.

John Forbes, John Goode, Thomas McKenna and an English boy, name unknown, were drowned in the harbor yesterday, in consequence of the upsetting of a boat.

Death of Hon. Luther S. Cushing.

Boston, June 23, 1856.

Hon. Luther S. Cushing died in this city yesterday, aged 53 years. He was formerly a Justice of the Common Pleas Court, and latterly reported decisions of the Supreme Court.

Our Washington Correspondence WASHINGTON, June 22, 1856. The New Maritime Law of Europe—Fillmore not to With

draw—Buchanan's Friends.

It is not generally known that at the final conference of the Plenipotentiaries of the great Powers at Paris if was agreed, on motion of Count Walewski, that the four new points of the law of nations, agreed upon by the conference previously, should be considered indivisible. The effect of this is, that the conferrers say to the United States, "Unless you will give up privateering we will not give up the capture of neutral property at sea in belligerent bottoms, nor the capture of belligerent property in neutral bottoms, nor paper blockades." It is obvious that this proposition of Count Walewski must have been made at the suggestion of Lord Clarendon, in the hope of coercing

the suggestion of Lord Clarendon, in the hope of coercing the United States to give up privateering. It is further remarkable, in regard to this proposition of Count Walewski, that the only person present to take any exception to it was the Russian Plenipotentiary, Count Orloff. The nomination of Fremont coes not meet the entire approbation of the black republicans. All of the old liners of that party-such, for instance, as Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey; Judge Pringie and Russell Sage, of New York; Washburn, of Illinois, and pretty near all of the Pennsylvania delegation. These men preferred John McLean, of Ohio. But they will give a quasi support to Fremont, intunating at the same time, however, that he cannot be elected. Cannot be elected.

The Fillmore men are determined, as I was informed.

cannot be elected.

The Fillmore men are determined, as I was informed yesterday by one of their leaders, not to withdraw hims from the field. They have no hope of electing him, but they are anxious, if it is possible, to throw the election into the House. Mr. Fillmore will run the democratic nominee a mighty close race in the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.

The Virginia delegation have addressed a letter to a number of leading it mann men in Pennsylvania in order to ascertain her are John W. Forney and those kindged spirits—Sickles Soulé and Saunders—have his (Buchanan's) confidence, and that the election, in some degree, in the Old Dominion, will depend upon that. Mr. Buchanan, it is understood, authorized his friends to say, that, provided he was elected, it was his intention to be President, which, when translated, means that those men will have to stand back. This is what the people all over the country desire to know. If we are to have a succession of this Pierce dynasty, including the Kitchen-Cabinet, the people—the dear people—would like to know it, and without delay. Will the Virginia delegation be so kind as to publish the letter? As father Ritchie used to say, nous verrons.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1856. What has Mr. Gadsden Got in his Pocket?-Another Slice of Mexican Territory?
We find that we have been in error as to Gen. Gadsden,

the Minister of the United States at Mexico, having brought in his breeches pocket a treaty of any kind with our great sister republic. But we have been informed to-day, from the most reliable source, that, finding a Senator of the loftiest position refuses, on the part of himself and collegues to recognise any kind of a purchase giving lands to the South, the Minister has made a conditional purchase of a domain in favor of any Southern State that may accept it—provided the same will meet the approbation of the general government. Yet, notwithstanding this dischmer, it is equally true the Minister has a postal convention in his value, which, under all circumstances, he is very logh to accept the this dischance, it is equally true the Minister has a pos-tal convention in his value, which, under all circum-stances, he is very both to entrust to such leaky ousfody-as the old and highly venerated State Department breeches.

Fillmore.-A Life-size Photograph of Mild Fillmore, the first ever taken, was resterday ad-collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Splendid Ambrotype Portrait of Millard Willmore, made yesteriay at BRADY's Gallery, No. 350 Broadway, on exhibition at the New York Hotel and Astor House.

Fillmore and Fremont, Buchanan and

Not Less than Five Hundred Persons Yester day visited BRADY'S Gailery—the interest of his lection being temporarily enhanced by the recent Presidential portraits.

William L. Dayton .- A Capital Likeness of the republican candidate for Vice President, the only one re-cently taken, may be seen at ROOT'S gallery, No. 333 Broadway.

Millard Fillmore .- Meade, Brothers, were honored with a visit from this distinguished state-ma-terday afternoon. Magnificent photographs were t which may be seen in the galleries, 233 Broadway, four above the Astor House.

Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, Crystal Min-iatures and photographs, the largest and cheapest ever taken in the United States. Citizens and visiters from other paris are invited to call before purchasing, HUNTER'S first class gallery, 473 Broadway.

Respectively. The broadway.

Respectively in the latter than to this New and elegant style of extra light gray beaver hat for summer wear, manufactured from a rare and beautiful selection of fur of exceeding richness of color and increas of texture. Also the pure Rocky Mounian silvery beaver has, together with saveral choice styles of straw. Panama and sennets, adapted to the season. Gentlemen desirous of a fiss, article in the baway abguid call at ESFENSUMETP'S, 118 Nassea s.rock.